THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

The North Carolinian.

VOL. III. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C[illegible] TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1864. NO. 88

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN,
BY
P. J. SINCLAIR.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PRICE FOR MAILING.

Single copies 25 cents. Six months FIFTEEN DOLLARS. Three months EIGHT DOLLARS.

One month THREE DOLLARS.

The "INTELLIGENCER," a weekly four paged newspaper, published at this Office, is mailed to subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS for six months. Three months THREE DOLLARS—Strictly in advance.

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When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for strictly in advance.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

Confederate Government.

Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President.
Alex. H. Stephens of Georgia Vice Presi'd
J P Benjamin, of Louisiana, Sec'y of State.
James A Seddon of Virginia Sec'y of War
C G Memminger of South Carolina Sec'y the Treasury
S R Mallory of Florida Sec'y of the Navy.
George Davis of North Carolina Chief of the Department of Justice or Attorney General.
J H Reagan of Texas Postmaster General.
The President serves six years.

SECOND CONGRESS.

The first session of the Second Congress will commence on the 18th of the present month (February.) The following is a list of the Senators elect and those holding over with the year annexed in which their respective terms of office expire. Also a list of the members elect of the House of Representatives, so far as ascertained.

SENATE,

ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Ed Will Wallace,	1870	J. W. C. Watson,	1870
Robert Jemison,	1868	Albert G. Brown,	1866
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
Ro W. Johnson,	1870	——,	1870
Chas. B. Mitchell,	1868	——,	1866
FLORIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Jas M Baker,	1870	Wm. A. Graham,	1870
A E Maxwell,	1866	Wm. T. Dortch,	1866
GEORGIA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
R. V. Johnson,	1870	James L. Orr,	1868
Benj. H. Hill,	1868	Robt. W. Barnwell,	1866
KENTUCKY.		TENNESSEE.	
——,	1870	——,	1870
H. C. Burnett,	1868	Landa C. Haynes,	1868
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
Edward Sparrow,	1868	W. S. Oldham,	1868
Thos. J. Semmes,	1866	Lewis T. Wigfall,	1866
VIRGINIA.			
R. M. T. Hunter,	1868	Allen T. Caperton,	1866

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.

1. Thos. J. Foster,	6. W. P. Chilton,
2. Wm. R. Smith,	7. David Clopton,
3. W. R. W. Cobb,	8. James L. Pugh,
4. M. H. Cruikshanks,	9. J. S. Dickinson,
5. Francis S. Lyon,	

ARKANSAS.

We have no information of the election of Representatives to the next Congress.

FLORIDA.

1. St. George Rogers,	2. R. B. Hilton,

GEORGIA.

1. Julian Hartridge,	6. J. H. Echols,
2. W. E. Smith,	7. James M. Smith,
3. Mark H. Blanford,	8. George N. Lester,
4. Clifford Anderson,	9. H. P. Bell,
5. J. T. Shewmake,	10. Warren Akin.

KENTUCKY.

No election for next Congress.

LOUISIANA.

1. Chas. J. Villere,	4. Lucien J. Dupre,
2. Chas. M. Conrad,	5. Henry Marshall,
3. Duncan E. Kenner,	6. John Perkins, jr.,

MISSISSIPPI.

1. J. A. Orr,	5. Otho R. Singleton,
2. W. D. Holder,	6. Ethel Barksdale,
3. Israel Welsh,	7. J. T. Lampkin.
4. Henry C. Chambers,	

MISSOURI.

The present delegation were elected to hold office until their successors were elected. The question of qualification will be decided by the next Congress.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. W. N. H. Smith,	6. John A. Gilmer.
2. R. R. Bridges,	7. Saml. H. Christian,
3. J T. Leach,	8. James G. Ramsey,
4. Thos. C. Fuller,	9. B. S. Gaither,
5. Josiah Turner, jr.,	10. Geo. W. Logan.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Jas. H. Witherspoon,	4. W. D. Simpson,
2. W. Porcher Miles,	5. James Farrow,
3. Lewis M. Ayer,	6. W. W. Boyce.

TENNESSEE.

1. J. B. Heiskell,	7. James McCullum,
2. Wm. G. Swan,	8. Thos. Menees,
3. A. S. Colyar,	9. J. D. C. Atkins,
4. John P. Murray,	10. John V. Wright,
5. H. S. Foote,	11. David M. Currin,
6. E. A. Keeble,	

TEXAS.

1. John A. Wilcox,	4. Frank B. Sexton,
2. Claiborne G. Herbert,	5. J. R. Taylor,
A. M. Branch,	6. S. H. Morgan.

VIRGINIA.

R. L. Montague,	9. David Funston,
2. Robt. H. Whitefield,	10. F. W. M. Holliday,
3. William C. Wickham,	11. John B. Baldwin.
4. Thos. S. Gholson,	12. Walter R. Staples,
5. Thomas S. Bocock,	13. Fayette McMullen,
6. John Goode, Jr.,	14. Samuel Miller
7. Wm. C. Rives,	15. Robert Johnston,
8. D. C. De Jarnette.	16. Charles W. Russell.

Government of North Carolina.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col Dan'l A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake, do.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon Gen'l.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Henry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissarys and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster
Captain Henry Dowd, Edgcombe, do.
James H Foote, Iredell, Ass't. Adjt. Gen., Roll of Honors.
William A Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adj't. General.
Lieut. John B Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

Judicial.

SUPREME COURTS.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice. William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges. Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General, Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter, Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. (Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.)

SUPERIOR COURTS.—Judges—John L Bailey, Bunbcombe, Romulus M Saunders, Wake, Rob't R Heath, Chowan, Rob't S French, Robeson, James W Osborne, Mecklenburg, George Howard, Wilson, Robert B Gilliam, Granville, William M Shipps, Henderson.

SOLICITORS.—1st Circuit, Jesse J. Yates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham, 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland, 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin, 7th Circuit, William P Byrum, 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Hon. Asa Briggs, Martin, Judge. George V Strong Wayne, Attorney, W N Watson, Craven, Clerk, Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt Robert P Dick, Guilford, Dr James Calloway Wilkes, L Eldredge, Johnston, J R Hargrave, Anson, R Stubbs, Martin, James A Pattoe, Buncombe.

LITERARY BOARD.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President Ex officio, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford, Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston, Richard H Battle, Jr. Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President ex officio Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover, Richard H Battle, Jr., Secretary.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.—Hon. Tho's Ruffin, Alamance, Hon. Weldon N Edwards, Warren; and Hon. David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill. Hon. David L Swain, President.

Rev. Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N. C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind at Raleigh.

Dr. Edmund C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev. W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev. Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College, (Methodist.)

Rev—————— is President of Davidson College, (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superindent of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

THE IMPRESSMENT BILL.

SEC. 1. Whenever the exigencies of any army in the field are such as to make impressments of forage, articles of subsistence or other property absolutely necessary, then such impressment may be made by the officers whose duty it is to furnish such forage, articles of subsistence or other property for such army. In cases where the owner of such property and the impressment officer cannot agree upon the value thereof, it shall be the duty of such impressing officer, upon affidavit in writing of the owner of such property or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or is held or has been purchased by him not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, to cause the same to be ascertained or determined by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish in which such impressment may be made one to be selected, after taking an oath to appraise the property impressed, fairly and impartially (which oath as the affidavit provided for in this section, the impressment officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify) shall proceed to assess just compensation for the proper [illegible] pressed, whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use therof is acquire[illegible]

SEC. 2. That the officer or person [illegible]pressing property, as aforesaid shall, at the time of said taking, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney, compensation fixed by said appraisers; and shall also give to the owner or person controlling said property, a certificate over his official signature, specifying the battalion, regiment, brigade, division or corps to which he belongs; that said property is essential for the use of the army, could not be otherwise procured, and was taken through absolute necessity; setting forth the time and place when and where taken the amount of compensation fixed by said appraisers, and the sum, if any, paid for the same. Said certificate shall be evidence for the owner as well as of the taking of said property for the public use, as the right of the amount of compensation fixed as aforesaid. And in case said officer or person, taking said property shall have failed to pay the owner or his agent, said compensation as herein before required then said owner shall be entitled to the speed[illegible] the proper disbur[illegible] paid, shall be in f[illegible] against the Gove[illegible] States.

SEC. 3. Whene[illegible] ed for in the 1st [illegible] any reason, be imp[illegible] impressment then a[illegible] the property impre[illegible] as possible, by t[illegible] citizens of the city[illegible] the property was t[illegible] by the owner, an[illegible] quartermaster ge[illegible] case of disagreem[illegible] citizen of like qua[illegible] decide the matter[illegible] sworn as aforesi[illegible] adduced by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN

P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR.

Office on Green St., opposite Exchange Hotel.

☞ All Marriage, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, of whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such cash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MAY 17, 1864.

☞ Our Subscribers in town will confer a *special favor*, when they fail to get their papers, by informing us immediately of the fact. Of course we cannot know when it occurs unless this be done.

The *Carolinian* and other papers are horrified that two hundred of the free and loyal citizens of the Capital town of the State should assemble and consult together for their own good, *at this time*. Of course this is awful! Wrong for the sovereigns to assemble to make the necessary arrangements to bring forward good men for the Assembly and give expression as to their choice for Governor, but perfectly right for the Governor to canvass and make speeches for votes. Beautiful consistency!—*Progress*.

We are not only horrified, but we are disgusted at the spectacle, that two hundred (?) "loyal" citizens of the Capital town of the State should assemble and consult *for their own good*, at this time! The *Progress* has stated the true cause of their assembling; it was indeed for *their own* good, and not the good of the nation; hence we are amazed that a respectable journal should justify conduct so reprehensible and uncalled for. A Jack has been known to kick his master, because a stone had accidently struck his hoof. The *Progress* takes advantage of our remarks to fling at Gov. Vance, whose name was not mentioned in our article.

Gov. Vance has addressed at no point except where he was invited by the people, not of *towns* merely but of whole counties, where the people were anxious to see and hear a a man who had endeared himself to them by his judicious and wise administration of the affairs of the State, at a time when the most wise and gifted of our statesmen, might err and blunder. They wished to see and hear a man who had been pronounced a marvelously proper, wonderfully good and upright, surprisingly wise and honest man, in the columns of the *Progress*, lo! these two years—or, so long as it *paid* the *Progress* to do him justice.

In obedience to the wishes of the people Gov. Vance has addressed them, and in all his addresses he has refrained from political controversies with his opponent, until *forced* to do so by attacks made upon him by the *Standard* and *Progress*, both by anonymous writers and editorially.

We are not surprised that the people should be anxious to see a Governor, who, in the midst of a most gigantic war, when every State in the Confederacy is burdened with debt, has by his sagacity and forethought, secured in Europe to-day, an amount of specie to the State which, if sold, would almost clear her of taxes.

Gov. Vance has addressed the people at their earnest and repeated solicitation. According to the *Progress*, *the people* are wrong; they ought not to have invited the Governor, particularly at a time like this, when Mr. Holden is running for Governor! It would suit the *Progress* very well if Gov. Vance and his friends would let all the abuse and slander circulated about him by parties in the interest of the candidate of the *Progress*, pass without contradiction.

We would like to know who solicited the "two hundred loyalists" to hold a meeting "for their own good?" We might also enquire who solicited Mr. Holden to become a candidate? What necessity was there for *his* running? What fault does *he* find with the official acts of Gov. Vance, and what cause has the *Progress* to complain of Gov. Vance in any way?

THE SURRENDER OF BANKS.—We are rejoiced to be able to announce to our readers to-day, the unconditioual surrender of General Banks and his army to our forces under Smith and Taylor. We await with deep interest and not without some hope, the week is out when we will be able to announce the capture of many more in Virginia.

We have great cause for rejoicing over this signal victory.

We are indebted to Mrs. Toner for a copy of Harper's New Monthly Magazine for May, 1864, and also a copy of Harper's Weekly. They were both brought over by Mr. George Toner, Engineer of the steamer Coquette, from Bermuda.

The Marietta Rebel says; The Commissary Department has recently received three millions of pounds of bacon, from outside of the Confederacy.

POLITICAL MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS.—What we say to one, we say to all,—it is just as disgraceful to see political meetings in Fayetteville as at Raleigh. We have understood that there is talk of holding a convention in this place for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature. We trust that for the reputation of the county this will not be done. No party or set of men can be justified in holding political meetings at this time.

It is an attempt, cloak it as we may, of building parties, and as such, the sober and thoughtful of our people ought to oppose it.

There is no use in attempting to saddle party candidates upon the people. They have had enough of party. They have ridden that nag long enough and are not going to try it any more.

Let those who desire to run, come out,—there is room enough. The people will elect no more than they are entitled to.

YANKEE ATROCITIES.—If there are those who, for the sake of "peace" and to prevent further "needless bloodshed," would be willing to shake hands with Abraham and "let bygones be bygones," we would call their attention to the following vivid account of affairs in that part of Tennessee occupied by the Yankees. This is only one among many instances of their atrocious vandalism, for the same state of things exist in every section of the South where their brutal footsteps pollute the soil. The extract is from a Dalton letter to the Memphis *Appeal*:

I have seen and conversed with a highly intelligent member of the 154th Tennessee, Mr. L. H. Perkins, who has just returned from Shelby county, Tennessee. He gives an accurate and vivid account of affairs in that down-trodden and oppressed part of the Confederacy. The Federal troops are represented as nothing but an organized band of robbers, spying out the fat of the land and consuming it, as regardless of age, sex or condition as so many Fejee Islanders. Citizens suspected of having money are caught up, and requested to "stand and deliver" their greenbacks. If they refuse, a rope and limb are quickly resorted to, and the victim forced to lead them to his hidden treasures. Every horse, mule, ox, cow, hog and sheep, that can be used are taken away and destroyed. Rations are issued to some families, but the first gang of these devils—blue and incarnate—that comes along, robs them even of this scanty pittance. Every law, human and divine, is broken with recklessness and impunity; every right violated, and every wrong perpetrated. The blood boils at the recital of these outrages. How long, O God! shall the cry of the oppressed ascend in vain? "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord."

We find in the Raleigh papers of 16th, extracts from the Richmond papers of the 12th.

It appears that the fight in which General Stewart received his mortal wound, occurred near the Yellow Tavern, on the Brook road, on the 11th inst. The enemy is reported to have numbered 10,000, and to have fought with great obstinacy, charging our men several times and capturing over three hundred prisoners, and one piece of artillery.

The Yankee loss on the south side of the James river at the late battle is reported to have been not less than 1,000, or at least, five to one. A number of wounded Yankees were consumed in the burning woods.

The latest accounts from Gen. Lee, published in the Examiner, is his report of the operations of the 10th and 11th inst.

Of the operations of the 11th, he says:

To-day the enemy shelled our lines, and made several assaults with infantry against different points, particularly on our left, held by General R. H. Anderson. The last, which occurred after sunset, was the most obstinate—some of the enemy leaping over the breastworks. They were easily repulsed, except in front of Dole's brigade, where they drove our men from their position, and from a four gun battery there posted.

The men were soon rallied, and by dark our line was re-established and the battery recovered.

A large body of the enemy moved around on our left, on the evening of the 9th, and took possession of the road about midway between Shady Grove church and the Court House.

Gen. Early, with a part of Hill's corps, drove them back this evening, taking one gun and a few prisoners.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Superior Court of Cumberland is in session at this time, His Honor Judge French, presiding. There is but one capital case on the docket. The State vs. Silas Moore and A. Pharris for the killing of Daniel J. Colvin. The alledged crime was committed in January last.

Solicitor Buxton, assisted by Col. McKay, appears for the State, and M. J. McDuffie and Wm. H. Haigh, Esqs., for the prisoners. The case will commence to-day or to-morrow.

A gentleman who was at the Plymouth fight, informs a Georgia paper that the negroes who were captured were put in charge of the 3d Louisiana Battalion, and the next morning two hundred and seventy-five, with their officers, had managed to elude the vigilance of the guard, and were reported as having *yet, away* during the night. Those soldiers who served the first year of the war around Norfolk will know how much importance there is to be attached to the morning report of the heavy-handed gentry of the Third Louisiana Battalion.

THE BATTLE AT DUG GAP.—The Chattanooga *Rebel*, published at Marietta, gives some partisulars of the battle at Dug Gap, (the telegraph had it Mill Gap,) which it seems was a point of more importance than was generally supposed.

The little battle at Dug Gap, which I briefly telegraphed you last night, excites univerral enthusiasm. It lasted all the afternoon and was particularly gratifying. The enemy had tried to delude us with his advance into Mill Creek Gap, whilst he rapidly threw a corps over to the left. It consisted of three divisions, Geary's, Butterfield's and Stinwher's, under Hooker. Col. Grigsby with his Kentucky cavalry met them with open arms, they poured volly after volley of stones and musketry into them, and they reeled back from their first charge, leaving several tokens of their warmth on the field. Ben Hill came up before it was over. Gen. Strahl also got up at the hustling. Also Gen. Hardee and Gen. Cleburne, and before night it was a perfect jubilee. Three cheers for Dug Gap and its gallant band full of defenders. Had we lost it, we had lost Dalton. It is a key.

A MODEL GOVERNOR.—A correspondent of the *Appeal* pays the following high and merited tribute to Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, than whom a braver man never lived:

Gov. Harris has just arrived from West Tennessee, where he accompanied Gen. Forrest on his daring and successful expedition. The Governor participated in the capture of Fort Pillow and other engagements, in each of which he was as usual the intrepid hero. All honor to our gallant Governor, in whose arms the immortal Albert Sidney Johnston breathed his expiring accents; who has shared the dangers and hardships of almost every battlefield, from Shiloh to Fort Pillow, and who, as history will attest, is not less a soldier than a statesman. "Millions for defense, not one cent for subjugation," was his Spartan message to Abe Lincoln in the incipiency of this revolution. His actions have ever been the companions of his words.

The Yankees seem to have one hope of stopping the Confederate rams, now loose in the North Carolina waters, and that is placed in the Tacony, a vessel of the "double-ender" class, and was built and equipped at Philadelphia. She is a staunch craft and carries ten guns, four each broadside and heavy rifled pivot gun fore and aft. As a paddle wheel steamer she belongs to the third class, and is nine hundred and seventy-four tons tonage. She is commanded by Lt. W. F. Truxton, a grandson of Com. Truxton.

Let her come! Commander Cook will put an additional "end" to her, and send her on an exploring expedition to the bottom of the Albemarle.

LIST OF WOUNDED NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS RECEIVED AT RICHMOND May 9th:

J H Ankley, corpl, co E, 48; L E Brook, corpl, co H, 5 cav; C F Bradshaw, priv, co G 38; J D Baker, corpl, co A, 48; H Brocoum, priv, co A, 48; J A Broom, priv, co A, 48; W H Click, corpl, co K, 27; J W Cavenaugh, priv, co E, 38; R Cassidy, [illegible] 23; D Cochran, priv, co B, 1; D L [illegible], priv, co E, 27; J Cobble, priv, co E, 58; J Cacy, priv, co I, 11; W W Dent, priv, co F, 47; W Donson, priv, co A, 26; J A Edward, priv, co G, 45; J Eason, sgt, co [illegible], 33; W J Gady, priv co D, 26; A C Green, priv, co B, 47; R Gant, priv, co D, 45; J D Gordon, priv, co H, 26; J W Griffin, priv, co A, 48; D Huffyer, priv, co A, 53; R M Hudgins, priv, co D, 4; W W Hopkins, priv, co C, 2, B Ishley, priv, co E, 1; H W Lambeth, priv, co H, 2; J T Loney, co A, 48; J Lenhert, priv, co I, 11; J B Lose, sgt, co C, 15; N McLeon, priv, co A, 37; G McClenter, priv, co I, 2; W H H Moore, priv, co D, 30; J W Moore, priv, co C, 1; F M Morgan, priv, co C, 2; A C Marberry, priv, co K, 28; T S McNealy, corpl, co I, 5 cav; J W Moore, corpl, co E, 46; W P Mangum, corpl, co A, 46; J W Martin, corpl, co H, 5 cav, A F Marsh, sergt, co I, 63; R McClem, corpl, co H, 5; W A Neal, corpl co D, 15; W Oxley, priv, co H, 25; E D Parker, priv, co K, 2; J Price, corpl, co B, 44; H W Rarcenfis, corpl, co A, 44; L W Routh, sergt, co C, 46; J P Robertson, priv, co B, 58; J Stevens, priv, co E, 48; A Self, priv, co F, 58th; J R Simpson, priv, co B, 26; J Ladboery, corpl, co K, 24; T S Terry, corpl, co B, 46; D Terry, corpl, co B, 46; H A Wise, corpl, co G, 4; J R Wright, corpl, co G, 45; and W T Williams, corpl, co D, 5 cav.

The *Examiner*, of Wednesday, says editorially: No new battle has occurred in Northern Virginia, and there are evidences of a wide and deep demoralization among the Federal troops. But the struggle is far from being over in that quarter. Grant must take or lose all, and he will not renounce the game until his last shot is expended. His real numbers appear to have been equal to the highest estimate placed upon them.—When he crossed the Rapidan there were two reports—one that he came with a hundred thousand, the other that he brought two hundred thousand men. The latter statement appears to have been the truth, for he could not otherwise have come to the scratch again and again, unless he possessed prodigious numbers of fresh troops.

Meantime the enemy have sent out strong raiding forces in every direction, cutting the railroads leading to and from Richmond.—Their policy is evidently to prevent Lee from receiving reinforcements or supplies, and so cause his retreat. The most important of these forces is one consisting of three divisions of cavalry, which last night were at Negrofoot, nineteen miles from this city, and approaching it. That the telegraphic wires of the city defences were four times cut in twenty-four hours by their emissaries, indicates an intention to attack the city if they find themselves able to do so; and if they attack at all, they will do so this morning. Let every man able to fire a gun, now to his post.

A SPUNKY CLERGYMAN.

The following interview recently took place between a venerable clergyman of the Episcopal Church, sixty years of age, in North Alabama, and one of the Yankee brutes who lord it over the good people of Huntsville. The account is from the clergyman's own lips:

He says he was working in the garden planting Irish potatoes, when a Yankee rode up, sword in hand and belted with pistols, and presented an order for him to appear before the Provost Marshal. Getting permission to change his clothes, he started off. The Yankee tried to make him double quick, but he only went as fast as he pleased. Arriving at the Provost Marshal's office, he stood before him with folded arms, and looking serenely at him, when the following conversation ensued:

Provost Marshal. "You are Parson R. I believe."

R "I am Rev R., Episcopal Minister."

P. M. "I have some very grave charges against you."

R. "Ah, if you have charges against me you haven't asked me, but I'll take a seat," suiting the action to the word.

P. M. "You are charged with runing the pickets on the——day."

R. "I am wrongfully charged; I didn't run them on that occasion, but have repeatedly done so at other times."

P. M. "You are charged with being a secessionist."

R. "I am, sir, and have been ever since 1832 when Gen. Jackson issued his proclamation against South Carolina, culminating in high Federalism."

P. M. "You are charged with sympathizing with the so called Confederate States."

R. "Not so called, if you please sir; an established fact, sir; and not merely sympathizer, but ready to go my last dime on it, sir."

Just then a man addressed the Provost Marshal: "I want a pass, sir, to Decherd."

P. M. "What is your name?"

"J. Harris"

P. M. "Where are you from?"

H. "Perry county, Alabama."

P. M. "Your occupation?"

H. "First a merchant, and then a teacher."

P. M. "What did you leave Perry county for?"

H. "To avoid conscription in the Confederate army."

P. M. "Give a pass to J C. Harris, refugee."

R. "Renegade, sir."

P. M. "Be quiet, and speak when you are spoken to."

R. "Oh! this is glorious Democracy—a free government—where a man is prevented by bayonets from expressing his sentiments; but, sir, I profess to know some of the English language: A refugee is one who flees for protection from his enemies to his friends; a renegade is a base traitor, like that fellow (pointing scornfully at Harris) who flees from his friends to his enemies."

P. M. "Guard, take that man to jail."

And Mr. R. is hurried off to jail and locked up with a number of Yankees and a few Confederates, and kept there for a week, which he says he devoted to stirring up the Yankees to sedition and treason against their Government, and having daily levees of Copperhead officers, who came in and joined him in denouncing Lincoln, and ended by saying they would elect McClellan and restore the Constitution and the Union, and slavery to its original status.

R. "There we part. I want no union with any such rotten concern and corrupt people. If the people of the Confederate States should become degraded enough to consent to reunion I'll beg, borrow or steal, (if I can't do better,) enough money to get to Mexico or Brazil."

The Macon Telegraph says: A friend shows us a letter from an acquaintance in North Carolina, by whom he had been requested to purchase a certain quantity of bacon, as bacon was then selling in North Carolina at over six dollars per pound. The letter in question countermanded the order, and stated that the writer had within a few days, been able to buy in his own vicinity at $1 75 per lb. One of the most sagacious provision men in Macon yesterday expressed the opinion that flour, corn and bacon, would soon rule lower in Georgia than they had ever yet been since the first year of the war. He said that a man had but to look at the tax paid in Georgia to satisfy him of the great abundance of food in the State; and to open his eyes and ears to satisfy himself as fully as to the scarcity of money and the pinch which would come, if the tax collectors did their duty in June. He believed that the joint operations of the tithe and money tax would nearly support the government, and that if we lost no more territory, the food and financial question was already solved. The Government would be under no necessity of again unduly expanding its issues, and food would be increasingly abundant from year to year.

Free Masons may be curious to know their strength in the world's population. From every accurate statistics, we can state that in the New and in the Old World there are 8,258 lodges, wish 500,000 active members. The number of non active and those who have withdrawn is nearly 3,000,000.

☞ They execute people very delicately in Utah—by shooting them privately. A recent case occurred at Great Salt Lake City in which the culprit, a murderea, was so dispatched behind canvass screnes, the executioner firing from a window in the courthouse, so as not to be visible to guests or the criminal.

Louis Napoleon's present personal appearance is thus described in a late letter from Paris:

The personal appearance of Napoleon III. would puzzle the most accurate observer of physiognomy. The face of the man with the iron mask is not more devoid of expression than is his One may study it for hours without deriving the slightest satisfaction as to the Emperor's mental characteristics.—Those fishy, rayless eyes, the parchment like cheeks, the stiff, pointed moustache, all suggest a sort of artificial face prepared for the occasion, while the real man, like the priestess of Apollo, lies hidden, and delivers short oracular responses behind it. He is short in stature, though his body is full the average size. Hence he appears to greater advantage in sitting posture. Of late years he has grown somewhat corpulent, like the first Napoleon and the other members of his family. His habits at the present day are said to be simple and regular, perhaps necessarily so, if the stories told his of early excesses be true. His appearance on horseback does great credit to his horsemanship, which is generally allowed to be the most skillful in Europe. He is very fond of horses, and has that thorough understanding of their nature which establishes a sympathy between the animal and his rider.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.—While the columns of the Southern press teem either with laudations or abuse, they exhibit no signs of disaffection to the cause. There is nothing in their most bitter invective that can be construed into a confession of despair. On the contrary, those journals that are the most abusive, are at the same time, most emphatic in their expressions of repugnance to reconstruction. The very vehemence of their remonstrances against certain measures of their rulers is a proof that they are not in the submissive vein. Men that are broken hearted, irresolute and despairing, do not criticise their political machinery with so much manly earnestness and spirit. As the Southern people mean to stand by their Government in the field, they insist upon their privilege of railing at its administration. Hearty abuse is a symptom of pluck, and when the Southern press is silent upon the subject of their political affairs, then the North may urge that the spirit of resistance is broken.

New York Herald.

A CURIOUS PRAYER.—In the State of Ohio there resided a family, consisting of an old man by the name of Beaver and his three sons, all of whom were hard "pets," who had often laughed to scorn the advice and entreaties of a pious but very eccentric minister who resided in the same town. It happened that one of the boys was bitten by a rattlesnake, and expected to die, when the minister calling on the family, kneeled down and prayed in this wise:

"O, Lord, we thank thee for the rattlesnake; we thank thee because one has bit Jim. We pray thee send a rattlesnake to bite John; send one to bite Bill; send one to bite Sam; and O Lord, send the biggest kind of a rattlesnake to bite the old man, for nothing but rattlesnakes will ever bring the Beaver family to repentance."

CANDIDATES.

MR. EDITOR: I see announced in your paper as a candidate for re-election, Neill McKay, Esq. Allow me also to present the name of another of our members, Dr. Jno. McCormick. He is ever watchful of the interests of his constituents and ever desirous to do that which he thinks is their wish.—There are few, if any better members in the present Legislature than Dr. Jno. McCormick, of Harnett county.

May 1, '64. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

☞ WE RESPECTFULLY RECOMMEND Col. AARON A. F. SEAWELL as a suitable person to be run as a Candidate to represent the counties of Moore and Montgomery in the next Senate of North Carolina. MANY CITIZENS.

May 17-12t.

WE RESPECTFULLY RECOMMEND Lieut. JOSEPH A. McARTHUR, of Co. I., 51st Reg't N. C. T., as a candidate to represent us in the House of Commons of the next Legislature from Cumberland and Harnett counties. Lt. McArthur is a devoted man to his country's cause and has been in the war ever since it began, and he will make us a good Representative. MANY SOLDIERS.

May 17-te

WE RESPECTFULLY RECOMMEND NEILL McKAY, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the next House of Commons, from Cumberland and Harnett counties.

May 2d, 1864. MANY CITIZENS.

To the voters of MOORE and MONTGOMERY counties. I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of Moore and Montgomery counties in the next Senate of North Carolina. My principles are Conservative of the straitest sect, and are well known to all who know me. I will explain them more fully at the proper time.

may10-1m4t J. A. BARRETT.

The friends of **John McL. Harrington**, announce him a candidate for Sheriff of Harnett County, at the ensuing election in August.

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SPECIALS.

HIGHLY FLAVORED and superior Orange county SMOKING TOBACCO, just received and for sale by the bbl. at the store under the

May 13tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, one lot of NO. 1 CHEWING TOBACCO, which will be sold by the box on reasonable terms, at the store under the

May 13tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale,
600 lbs. Copperas.
800 lbs., Fair Sugar.
700 lbs., Nails assorted sizes.

May 13tf S. T. HAWLEY & SON.